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ISDN-Schnittstellenschaltung

Circuit d'interface RNIS

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to an ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) interface unit mounted on a data processing unit e.g., a personal computer or the like, for processing an interface between an ISDN line and the data processing unit, and particularly to an ISDN interface unit using a higher grade service that can be provided without depending on a communication partner's ISDN progress.

[0002] It is advantageous for a communication terminal to execute a multi-media communication service to which an ISDN high speed communication or a plurality of channel functions is applied, using an existing personal computer. In this regard, although the ISDN can provide a high grade communication service, since the connecting sequence is complicated compared with a conventional telephone network, an interface circuit connected between the personal computer and the ISDN is necessary. As an interface circuit, there is a terminal adaptor and an ISDN interface unit. The terminal adaptor is provided with a module corresponding to a modem in a conventional analog line connected to an RS232C port (American National Standards Institute) in the personal computer or the like, and data communication through the ISDN is realized. On the other hand, the ISDN interface unit can be mounted on an option slot in the personal computer, a physical connection to the ISDN or a connecting sequence to the ISDN exchange is realized.

[0003] A conventional ISDN interface is illustrated in the Proceedings of the ninth international conference on computer communication 30/10/88, Tel Aviv, Israel, pages 175-180 Y.David.

[0004] The purpose of the conventional ISDN interface unit is to form a combination of the information processing of the personal computer and digital information communication, and generally it has both the ISDN connecting function and the data communication function e.g. data link control function or the like. Further, by controlling the connecting sequence from the personal computer, it is constituted such that a higher grade telephone service can be realized. By providing an audio apparatus for the telephone (e.g., handset or the like) service, some of the conventional ISDN interface units are constituted to provide a voice communication service.

[0005] In the conventional ISDN interface unit, a first problem is that the data communication service and the voice communication service are treated independently, and therefore storage into the personal computer of the digital voice signal from the line and the transmission of the voice data in the personal computer to the line, cannot be carried out. Accordingly, in the conventional ISDN interface unit, for example, storage of the digital voice signal in the personal computer, the playback of the stored digital voice signal by the PCM (Pulse Code Modulation) sound source, and reuse of the voice

data, cannot be executed, because of the different coding between the voice data by the PCM sound used in the personal computer and the voice data used in the ISDN line.

[0006] In addition, there is a second problem, namely in the conventional ISDN interface unit, only digital communication is realized and data communication in the voice band signal is not supported. For example, in the terminal adaptor, the conversion from the digital signal (e.g. speed of 9600 bps) of the RS232C standard to the digital signal series of the ISDN 64 kbps is realized. The conversion realizes the V.110 standard standardized by CCITT. Some of the conventional ISDN interface units are provided with the above rate adaptation function. In the conventional ISDN interface unit, however, in this case, the conversion to the voice band signal realized by the modem cannot be executed. Namely, only digital data communication is realized, and data communication in the voice band signal is not supported. Therefore, by using the conventional ISDN interface unit, communication to the network information service center or the like connected to the existing analog network cannot be carried out.

[0007] An object of the present invention is to provide an ISDN interface unit that can provide a higher grade service in accordance with the ISDN progress of a communication partner.

[0008] According to the present invention, there is provided an ISDN interface according to claim 1.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0009]

Figure 1 is an explanatory block diagram of a communication processing system to which this invention is applied;

Fig. 2 is a block diagram of an ISDN interface unit according to the invention;

Fig. 3 is a detailed block diagram of the ISDN interface unit of Fig. 2; and,

Fig. 4 is a partial detailed block diagram of the ISDN interface unit of Fig. 3.

[0010] In Fig. 1, a block diagram of a communication processing system to which this invention is applied is shown. As shown in the figure, an ISDN interface unit 20 according to the invention executes an interface process between a personal computer 70 and an ISDN 80 and, for example, an analog telephone 50 or the like is connected thereto. The ISDN 80 is combined with an existing analog network 90 until completely converted to the ISDN 80. In Fig. 1, a reference numeral 60 denotes the DSU (Digital Service Unit).

[0011] In Fig. 2, 1 denotes an ISDN connection circuit corresponding to OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) model layer 1, and it constitutes a physical interface in the connection to the ISDN line. The ISDN

connection circuit 1 outputs a control channel signal (D channel signal) for connecting the ISDN and a 64 kbps information channel signal (B channel signal) that includes a voice signal and data information when the ISDN connection circuit 1 receives a digital signal from the ISDN line. 2 denotes a ISDN connection control circuit corresponding to OSI model layer 2 and 3. The ISDN connection control circuit 2 executes an extraction and an interpretation of the ISDN connection control message from the control channel signal separated by the ISDN connection circuit 1. 3 denotes a DMA request signal generation circuit for generating the DMA request signal from a 8 kHz clock signal for the voice signal obtained from the ISDN line.

4 denotes a personal computer interface circuit that executes an interface process to the personal computer connected to the ISDN interface unit, and provides it with a DMA control interface. 6 denotes a telephone interface circuit that executes an interface process to the analog telephone connected to the ISDN interface unit. 7 denotes a voice codec, which converts an analog signal to a nonlinear PCM code digital signal or vice versa. 8 denotes a code conversion circuit, which converts the nonlinear PCM code digital signal to a linear PCM code digital signal or vice versa. The code conversion circuit 8 sometimes does not convert the signal and outputs the input data as it is. 9 denotes an addition circuit, which adds nonlinear PCM coded data of a voice signal and nonlinear PCM coded data from the code conversion circuit 8. One of the voice signals added by the addition circuit 9 is supplied from the ISDN line and other voice signal is supplied to the ISDN line. Further, the addition circuit 9 sometimes does not add and outputs the input data as it is.

[0012] 5 denotes a data buffer circuit, which stores data to supply the ISDN line or data supplied from the ISDN line. 10 denotes a communication way determination circuit included in the ISDN connection control circuit 2 which determines the communication way that belongs to a communication partner by interpreting the control channel signal given from the ISDN line. 11 denotes a data link control circuit which connects data link to the communication partner, for example, by executing a sequence of HDLC (High-level Data Link Control Procedures). 12 denotes a rate adaptation circuit which converts the data having communication speed used in the conventional personal computer communication to 64 kbps, which is a communication speed in the ISDN line, or vice versa. 13 denotes a first switch that bypasses the rate adaptation circuit 12. 14 denotes a modem circuit that converts an analog signal to a digital signal, or vice versa. 15 denotes a second switch that selects either the telephone interface 6 or the modem circuit 14. 16 denotes a third switch that selects either the voice codec 7, the rate adaptation circuit 12 or the first switch. 17 denotes a fourth switch that selects the input signal for the voice codec 7 from the outputs of the third switch 16 and the addition circuit 9.

[0013] When the ISDN connection control circuit 2 detects the reception of the voice signal from the ISDN line in accordance with the control channel signal, the DMA request signal generation circuit 3 generates and supplies the DMA request signal to the personal computer interface circuit 4. When the personal computer interface circuit 4 receives the DMA request signal, it transfers, using DMA, the nonlinear PCM code voice signal separated by the ISDN connection circuit 1 and passing through the addition circuit 9 and the code conversion circuit 8, as is, to the personal computer.

[0014] As mentioned above, the digital voice signal from the ISDN line can be stored in the personal computer. The voice signal does not have a different packet structure from the data information, therefore, the voice signal is transferred directly, using DMA, in the personal computer, the digital voice signal from the ISDN line is stored in the personal computer at high speed, and after that the data can be stored at an optimum condition for the personal computer, as a PCM voice signal source.

[0015] If the output of the stored data of the personal computer to the ISDN line is requested, since the personal computer interface circuit 4 transfers the data to the code conversion circuit 8 in accordance with the DMA request signal when the transferred data is the linear PCM code, the code conversion circuit 8 converts the data to the nonlinear PCM code data. Then, the ISDN connection circuit 1 sends the nonlinear PCM code data that passes through the addition circuit 9, to the ISDN line. On the other hand, when the nonlinear PCM code data stored in the personal computer from the ISDN line is sent, the code conversion circuit 8 converts the nonlinear PCM code data that passes through the addition circuit 9 as it is, to the linear PCM code data, and the personal computer interface circuit 4 transfers, using DMA, the data to the personal computer.

[0016] As mentioned above, the linear PCM coded data usually used in the personal computer can be sent to the ISDN line, and the voice data sent from the ISDN line can be utilized again in the personal computer as linear PCM coded data.

[0017] When a combination of the voice signal stored in the personal computer and the voice signal output from the analog telephone 50 and an output to the ISDN line are requested, the code conversion circuit 8 converts the voice signal formed by the linear PCM code in the personal computer, into the nonlinear PCM code, and the addition circuit 9 adds the converted nonlinear PCM code voice signal and the voice signal sent through the voice codec 7 from the analog telephone. Then, the ISDN connection circuit 1 sends the added nonlinear PCM code voice signal to the ISDN line. While, if the combination of the voice signal stored in the personal computer and the voice signal sent from the ISDN line and the output to the analog telephone are requested, the code conversion circuit 8 converts the voice signal in the personal computer, which is formed

by the linear PCM code, to the nonlinear PCM code, and the addition circuit 9 adds the converted nonlinear PCM code voice signal and the voice signal sent from the ISDN line. Then, the voice codec 7 converts the voice signal to the analog signal, and the telephone interface circuit 6 outputs the converted voice signal to the analog telephone.

[0018] By using the above embodiment, for example, music stored in the personal computer becomes background music, and the voice signal can be sent to the ISDN line. Also, for example, the music stored in the personal computer becomes background music, and the voice signal from the analog telephone can output the same as main music.

[0019] According to the designation from the personal computer, the ISDN interface unit starts to communicate to the communication partner using the digital-communication circuit. At that time, a bearer capability in a setup message in a layer 3 message sent to the ISDN line is designated as 64 kbps nonlimited digital data. If the communication partner has a digital communication circuit, a response message is returned through the ISDN line and the communication starts. On the other hand, if the communication partner does not have the digital communication circuit, a disconnect message is returned. In this case, the setup message, having the bearer capability of 3.4 kHz, is immediately transmitted again. When the above communication process is executed, since the ISDN interface unit provides at least the data link control circuit 11 and the rate adaptation circuit 12 as a digital signal communication circuit, and at least the modem circuit 14 and the voice codec 7 as a voice band signal communication circuit, the high grade communication process to the communication terminal connected to the existing analog network can be executed without limiting the ISDN. In addition, whilst the personal computer selects and processes regarding the communication circuit as explained, the CPU (Central Processing Unit) of the ISDN interface unit may process to select the communication circuit. By using this embodiment, during the progress term of the ISDN, the communication for the existing analog network can be performed in accordance with a higher grade communication process.

[0020] In Fig. 3, the detailed circuit constitution of the ISDN interface unit is shown. In the figure, 21 denotes a CPU, 22 denotes a ROM (Read Only Memory), 23 denotes a RAM (Random Access Memory), 24 denotes an address decode logic circuit, 25 denotes an address bus, 26 denotes a data bus, 27 denotes personal computer bus interface circuit, 28 denotes an ISDN interface control LSI (Large-scale Integrated Circuit), 29 denotes a transformer, 30 denotes a buffer block, 31 denotes a code conversion and addition ROM, 32 denotes a parallel/serial conversion block, 33 denotes a parallel/serial conversion circuit, 34 denotes a communication control LSI, 35 denotes a V.110 circuit, 36 denotes a V.22 modem circuit, 37 denotes a

voice codec, 38 denotes an analog switch, 39 denotes a switch, 40 denotes a matrix switch, 41 denotes a personal computer bus connector, 42 denotes an 8 pin modular connector, and 43 denotes a 6 pin modular connector.

[0021] The personal computer bus interface circuit 27 realizes the personal computer interface circuit 4 in Fig. 2. The ISDN interface control LSI 28 realizes the ISDN connection circuit 1 and the ISDN connection control circuit 2 in Fig. 2, and the buffer block 30 realizes the data buffer circuit 5 in Fig. 2. The code conversion and addition ROM 31 converts the linear PCM code voice signal to the nonlinear PCM code voice signal, and adds the converted nonlinear PCM code voice signal and the nonlinear PCM code voice signal output from the voice codec 37. The communication control LSI 34 executes a communication control process and realizes the data link control circuit 11 in Fig. 2. The V.110 circuit 35 corresponds to the rate adaptation circuit 12 explained in Fig. 2 and executes the rate adaptation process in the V.110 in the CCIT recommendation. The V.22 modem circuit 36 corresponds to the modem circuit 14 in Fig. 2, and executes the modem process in the V.22 of the CCIT recommendation. The voice codec 37 realizes the voice codec 7 in Fig. 2, and the matrix switch 40 executes a switching of the circuit selection used in the communication process. The personal computer bus connector 41 connects the personal computer 70 in Fig. 1, the 8 pin modular connector 42 connects the DSU 60 in Fig. 1, and the 6 pin modular connector 43 connects the analog telephone 50 in Fig. 1.

[0022] In Fig. 4, the details of the buffer block 30, the code conversion and addition ROM 31, and the parallel/serial conversion block 32 are shown. In the figure, the elements explained in Fig. 3 are shown by the same reference numerals. The parallel/serial conversion circuit 33 shown in Fig. 3 consists of a shift register as shown in Fig. 4, and receives serial data from the voice codec 37 as an input and the input data is shifted synchronizing with a 64 kHz clock signal and converted to 8 bits parallel data.

[0023] As shown in Fig. 4, the buffer block 30 comprises a 16 bits register 301 for latching the linear PCM coded data from the personal computer 70 input through an inner bus and a register 302 which latches the data (nonlinear PCM coded data or linear PCM coded data) output to the personal computer 70 synchronized with a 8 kHz signal and outputs the data to the personal computer 70 through the data bus 26. The code conversion and addition ROM 31 comprises a code conversion ROM 311 that converts 16 bits linear PCM coded data from the register 301 to nonlinear PCM coded data and obtains a 8 bit voice signal, and an addition and conversion ROM 312 that adds a nonlinear PCM code voice signal from the voice codec 37 through the parallel/serial conversion circuit 33 and nonlinear PCM code voice signal from the code conversion ROM 311. The parallel/serial conversion block 32 comprises

a shift register 321 that is loaded by nonlinear PCM coded data from the addition and conversion ROM 312 synchronizing with a 8 kHz clock and outputs to the matrix switch 40 as serial data synchronizing with a 64 kHz clock, and a shift register 322 shifts the voice signal or the like input through the matrix switch 40 synchronizing with a 64 kHz clock, executes the conversion to 8 bits parallel data, and supplies the data to the register 302.

[0024] For the process when the data from the ISDN line are stored in the personal computer 70 will be explained when the data (linear PCM coded data or nonlinear PCM coded data) from the ISDN line are stored in the personal computer 70, the matrix switch 40 supplies the data given from the ISDN line through the ISDN interface control LSI 28 to the shift register 322 in the parallel/serial conversion block 32, and the shift register 322 supplies the input data to the register 302 in the buffer block 30. In this process, when the data from the ISDN line is the nonlinear PCM code voice signal, since the voice signal does not have header information different from the data information, if the voice signal is transferred, using DMA, to the personal computer 70 as is, the voice signal can be stored as data of a size within a limit of the memory capacity of the personal computer 70.

[0025] Only the code conversion ROM 311, which converts the linear PCM coded data to nonlinear PCM coded data, is disclosed, however, the code conversion ROM executing the reverse conversion is provided. In accordance with the code conversion ROM, the nonlinear PCM coded data from the ISDN line is converted to linear PCM coded data, and the converted linear PCM coded data is transferred to the personal computer 70. As a result, the coded code need not be converted by the personal computer 70.

[0026] Next, the process of combination of the voice signal stored in the personal computer 70 and the voice signal from the analog telephone 50, and the process of outputting the combined signal to the ISDN line will be explained. When the voice signals are combined, the register 301 latches the linear PCM code voice signal stored in the personal computer 70, and the code conversion ROM 311 converts the voice signal to the nonlinear PCM coded data. Accordingly, the addition and conversion ROM 312 adds the nonlinear PCM code voice signal from the voice codec 37 through the parallel/serial conversion circuit 33 and the nonlinear PCM code voice signal from the code conversion ROM 311, and the shift register 321 converts the added nonlinear PCM code voice signal to the serial data. Then, the matrix switch 40 outputs the combined voice signal of the nonlinear PCM code of the serial data to the ISDN interface control LSI 28. By this combination of the voice signal, various services such as background music stored in the personal computer 70, and voice signals from the analog telephone 50 supplied mainly to the ISDN line are provided.

[0027] The additional object of the addition and conversion ROM 312 is that the nonlinear PCM code voice signal generated from the analog telephone 50, and the matrix switch 40, outputs the added voice signal to the ISDN line. Although the above disclosure is performed, the additional object of the addition and conversion ROM 312 may be the nonlinear PCM code voice signal from another device from the ISDN line, and the matrix switch 40 may output the added voice signal to the analog telephone 50 belonging to the ISDN interface unit through the voice codec 37. By using the above construction, the combined voice signal may be output to the analog telephone 50.

[0028] Further, it is disclosed that the addition and conversion ROM 312 operates the add function, however, the addition and conversion ROM 312 may be designated by the personal computer 70, and the nonlinear PCM coded data from the voice codec 37 may be set at zero value (bit string of all "1" as a nonlinear PCM code) and add them. As a result, the nonlinear PCM coded data obtained by the operation of the code conversion ROM 311 can output to the ISDN line as it is, and then, the linear PCM coded data stored in the personal computer 70 can be converted to the nonlinear PCM coded data and output to the ISDN line. In Fig. 4 the abbreviation is as follows; IN: input, SC: shift clock, LD: load, OUT: output, CK: clock, OE: output enable.

As shown in Fig. 3, the ISDN interface unit 20 provides the communication control circuit LSI 34 executing a data link function, the V.110 circuit 35, the V.22 modem circuit 36, and the voice codec 37, and uses switches to transfer paths. The communication processes are performed in accordance with the following sequence.

[0029] Namely, when transmitting, the personal computer 70 first uses a setup message designating the 64 kbps nonlinear digital data in the bearer capability and starts to process the line connection as digital communication. Then, when the response message returns through the ISDN line and starts to communicate, in accordance with the root of the communication control LSI 34, the switch 39, the V.110 circuit, the matrix switch 40, and the ISDN interface control LSI 28, and in response to the communication function of the ISDN communication, data transfer to the communication partner can be realized. On the other hand, when the communication partner does not have the digital communication function, the disconnect message is returned, thus in this case, retransmission is immediately carried out using a setup message, bearer capability of which is 3.4 kHz signal. When the response message is returned via the ISDN line in accordance with the retransmission and the communication starts, the communication for the communication partner starts in accordance with the sequence root of the communication control LSI 34, the switch 39, the V.22 modem circuit 36, the analog switch 38, the voice codec 37, the parallel/serial conversion circuit 33, the code conversion and addition ROM 31 (the code conversion and addition

is not carried out), the parallel/serial conversion block 32, the matrix switch 40, and the ISDN interface control LSI 28. Namely, the data communication to the communication partner is started by the voice band signal using the V.22 modem circuit 36 and the voice codec 37.

[0030] By using the above communication sequence, during the ISDN progressing step, the communication for the existing analog network can be carried out in accordance with a higher grade communication process.

By using this embodiment, the ISDN interface unit, by which both the data communication service and the voice communication service can be provided, is obtained.

Claims

1. An ISDN interface unit (20) connected to a data processing unit (70), the interface unit controlling an interface process between the data processing unit (70), an ISDN line and an analogue telephone wherein the ISDN interface unit (20) includes a DMA request signal generation circuit (3) for generating a DMA request signal from an 8 kHz clock signal obtained from the ISDN line, the DMA request signal being arranged to control the transfer of a PCM coded data input from the ISDN line to a memory of the data processing unit (70), or a PCM coded data stored in the memory of the data processing unit (70) to the ISDN line, using DMA, through an interface circuit (4), characterised in that the ISDN interface unit (20) also includes an addition circuit (9) connected between the analogue telephone, the ISDN line and the data processing unit (70), the addition circuit adapted to combine signals from the analogue telephone with the PCM coded data from the data processing unit (70) and to transmit the combined signals to the ISDN line.
2. An ISDN interface unit according to claim 1, further comprising an ISDN connection circuit (1) for executing a physical interface in the connection to the ISDN line such that when a digital signal from the ISDN line is received, the digital signal is separated and processed to obtain a 64 kbps information channel signal that is a control channel signal, a voice signal or data information, an ISDN connection control circuit (2) for extracting and interpreting an ISDN connection control message from the separated control channel signal, and a personal computer interface circuit (4) for executing an interface between the data processing unit (70) and the ISDN interface unit (20).
3. An ISDN interface unit according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein a code conversion circuit (8) is con-

nected between the addition circuit (9) and the data processing unit (70), the code conversion circuit allowing conversion of linear PCM coded data to non-linear PCM coded data.

Patentansprüche

1. Eine an eine Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) angeschlossene ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit (20), die den Schnittstellensprozess zwischen der Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70), einer ISDN-Leitung und einem analogen Telefon steuert, wobei die ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit (20) einen DMA-Anforderungssignal-Erzeugungskreis (3) zur Erzeugung eines DMA-Anforderungssignals aus einem von der ISDN-Leitung erhaltenen 8-kHz-Taktsignal aufweist, wobei das DMA-Anforderungssignal zur Steuerung der Übertragung, mittels DMA über eine Schnittstellenschaltung (4), von PCM-codierten Daten, eingegebenen von der ISDN-Leitung zu einem Speicher der Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) oder von von im Speicher der Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) gespeicherten PCM-codierten Daten zur ISDN-Leitung dient, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit (20) außerdem eine zwischen das analoge Telefon, die ISDN-Leitung und die Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) geschaltete Additionsschaltung (9) aufweist, die so angepasst ist, dass sie die Signale vom analogen Telefon mit den PCM-codierten Daten von der Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) kombiniert und die kombinierten Signale zur ISDN-Leitung sendet.
2. ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit nach Anspruch 1, ferner mit einem ISDN-Kommunikationskreis (1) zum Ausführen einer physischen Schnittstelle der Verbindung an die ISDN-Leitung dergestalt, dass beim Empfangen eines digitalen Signals von der ISDN-Leitung das digitale Signal getrennt und so verarbeitet wird, dass ein 64-kbps-Informationskanalsignal, d. h. ein Steuerkanalsignal, ein Sprachsignal oder Dateninformationen, erhalten werden; einem ISDN-Kommunikationssteuerkreis (2) zum Extrahieren und Interpretieren einer ISDN-Kommunikationssteuermeldung aus dem getrennten Steuerkanalsignal; und einer Personalcomputer-Schnittstellenschaltung (4) zum Ausführen einer Schnittstelle zwischen der Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) und der ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit (20).
3. ISDN-Schnittstelleneinheit nach Anspruch 1 oder Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass eine Code-Umsetzungsschaltung (8) zwischen die Additionsschaltung (9) und die Datenverarbeitungseinheit (70) geschaltet ist, wobei die Code-Umsetzungsschaltung eine Umwandlung der linearen PCM-codierten Daten in nichtlineare PCM-

codierte Daten ermöglicht.

Revendications

1. Unité d'interface ISDN (20) connectée à une unité 5
de traitement de données (70), l'unité d'interface
commandant un processus d'interface entre l'unité
de traitement de données (70), une ligne ISDN et
un téléphone analogique, l'unité d'interface ISDN
(20) comprenant un circuit (3) de production de 10
signaux de demande DMA pour produire un signal
de demande DMA à partir d'un signal d'horloge à 8
kHz obtenu à partir de la ligne ISDN, le signal de
demande DMA étant agencé de manière à com- 15
mander le transfert de données codées selon le
codage MIC depuis la ligne ISDN dans une
mémoire de l'unité de traitement de données (70),
ou des données codées selon le codage MIC
mémorisées dans la mémoire de l'unité de traite- 20
ment de données (70) en direction de la ligne ISDN
en utilisant l'accès DMA, par l'intermédiaire d'un cir-
cuit d'interface (4), caractérisée en ce que l'unité
d'interface ISDN (20) comprend également un cir-
cuit d'addition (9) connecté entre le téléphone ana- 25
logique, la ligne ISDN et l'unité de traitement de
données (70), le circuit additionneur étant adapté
pour combiner des signaux provenant du téléphone
analogique à des données codées selon le codage
MIC et provenant de l'unité de traitement de don- 30
nées (70) et transmettre les signaux combinés à la
ligne ISDN.
2. Unité d'interface ISDN selon la revendication 1,
comprenant en outre un circuit de connexion ISDN 35
(1) pour l'établissement d'une interface physique
dans la connexion de liaison avec la ligne ISDN de
telle sorte que, lorsqu'un signal numérique prove-
nant de la ligne ISDN est reçu, le signal numérique
est séparé et traité pour l'obtention d'un signal de 40
canal d'information à 64 k.bits/s, qui est un signal
de canal de commande, un signal vocal ou une
information de données, un circuit de commande
de connexion ISDN (2) pour l'extraction et l'interpré-
tation d'un message de commande de connexion 45
ISDN à partir du signal de canal de commande
séparé, et un circuit (4) d'interface d'ordinateur per-
sonnel pour l'établissement d'une interface entre
l'unité de traitement de données (70) et l'unité
d'interface ISDN (20). 50
3. Unité d'interface ISDN selon la revendication 1 ou
la revendication 2, dans laquelle un circuit de con-
version de code (8) est connecté entre le circuit
additionneur (9) et l'unité de traitement de données 55
(70), le circuit de conversion de code permettant la
conversion de données codées selon un codage
MIC linéaire en des données codées selon un
codage MIC non linéaire.

Fig. 1

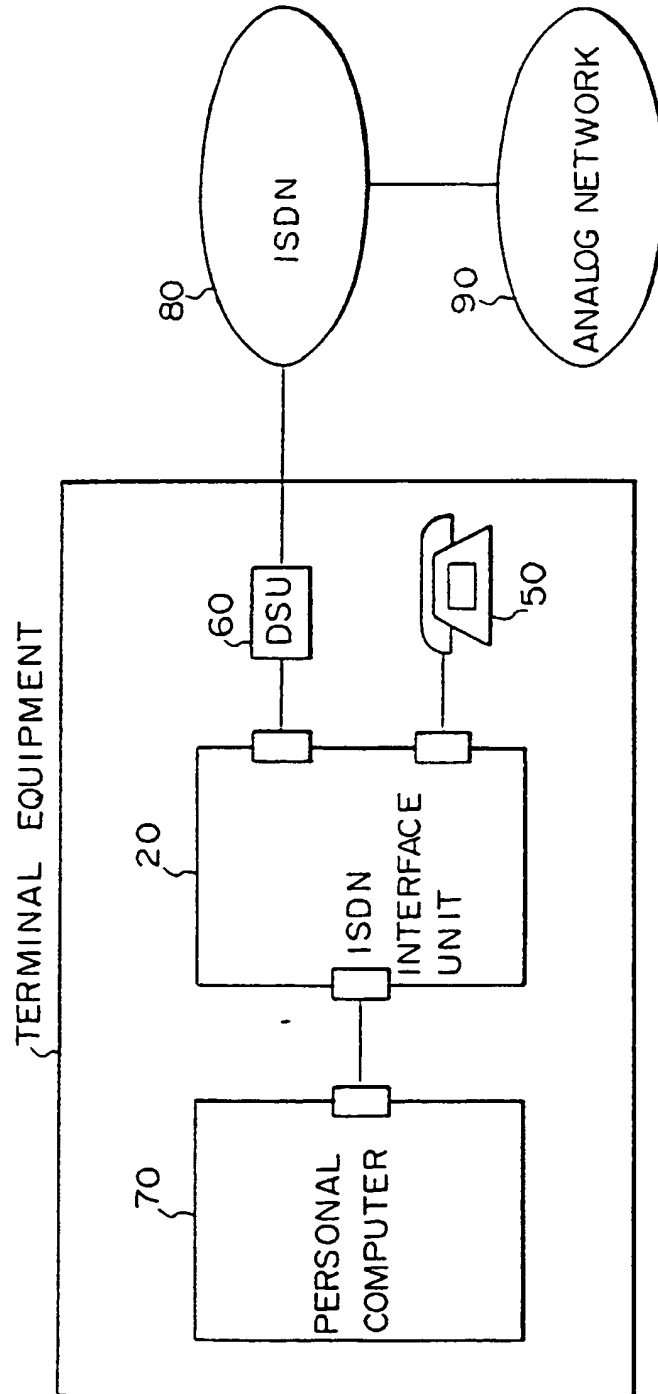


Fig. 2

PERSONAL
COMPUTER DATA BUS

ISDN

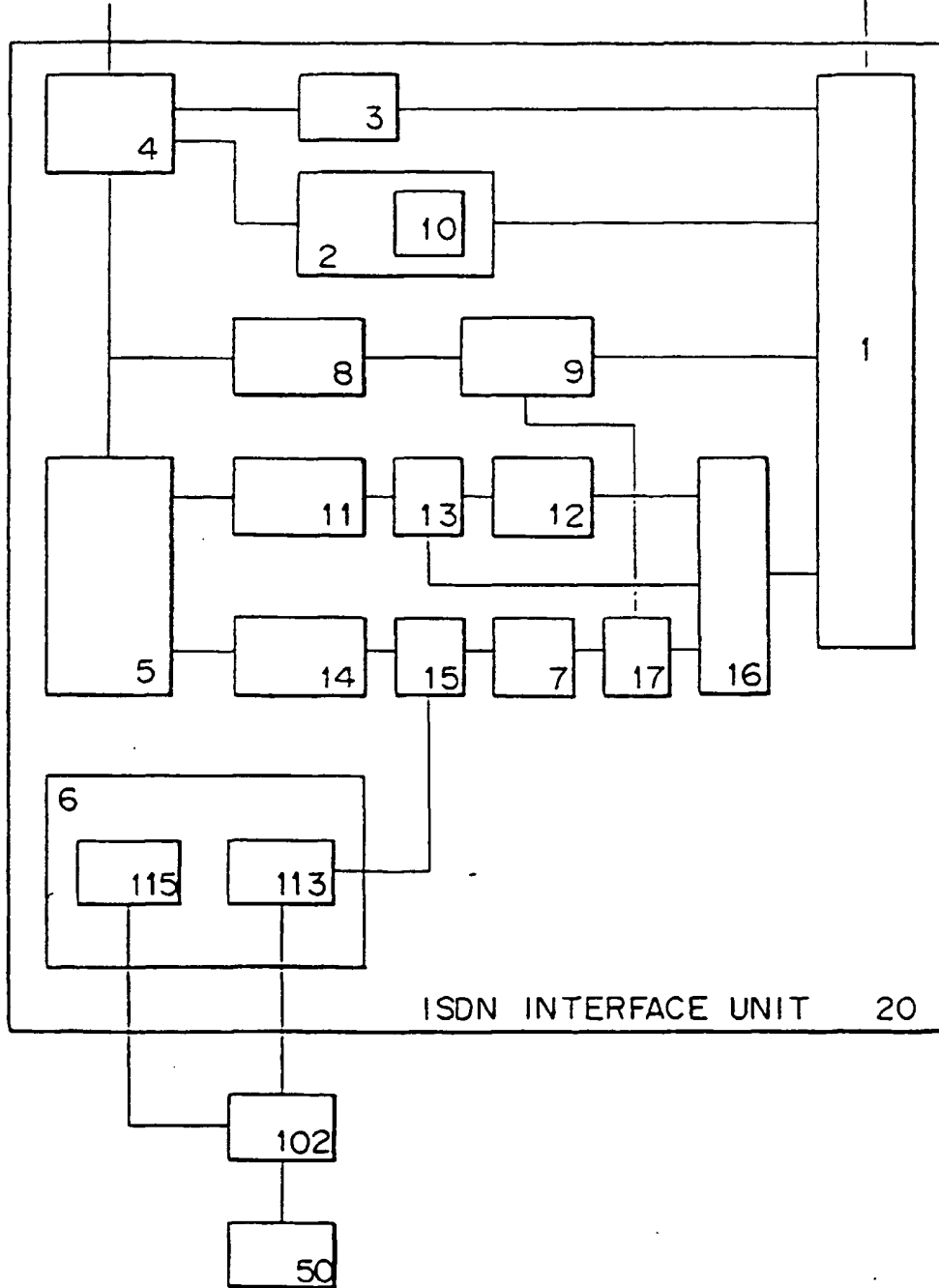


Fig . 3

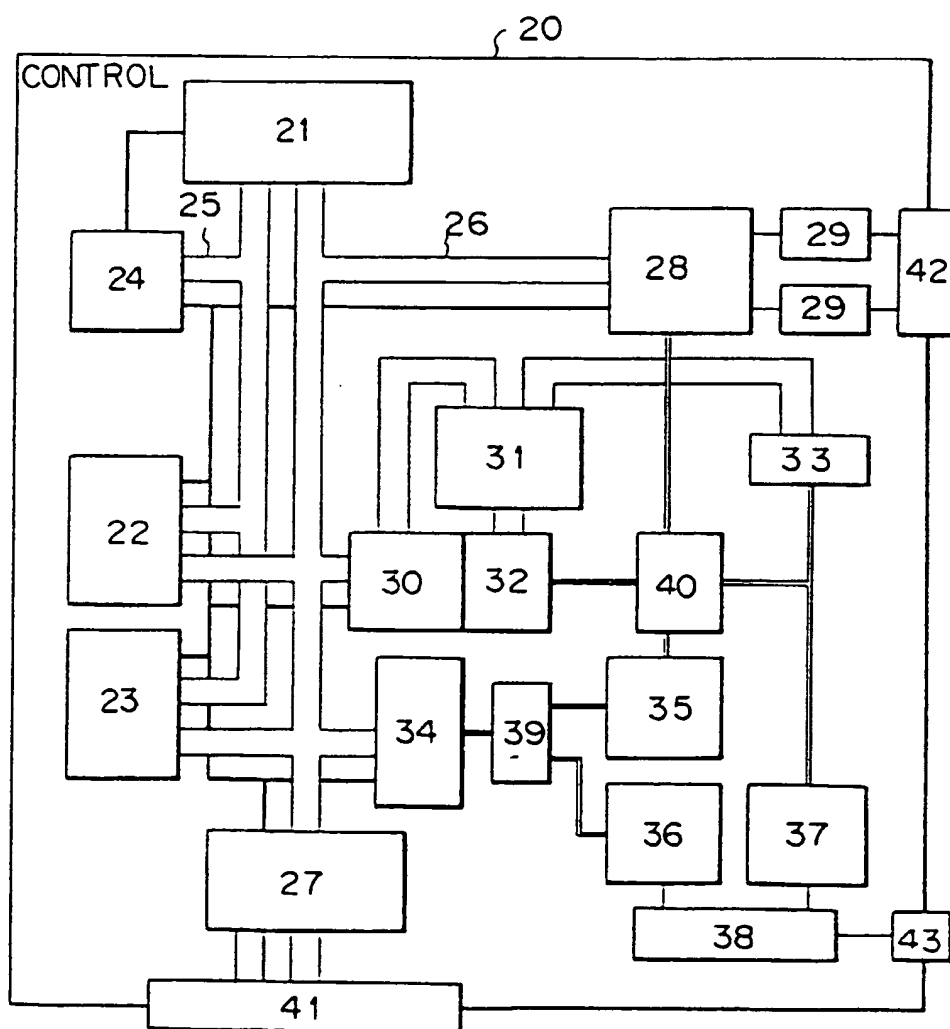


Fig. 4

